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destroyed a city and with another a kingdom." In his handling of the subject, however, we find that by beauty he means not simply physical charms—for tastes differ in every country—but rather that subtle combination of qualities which render a woman attractive, and of which physical beauty is a chief but not the only factor.

He traces the historical development of the idea of beauty as indicated in the works of the poets and teachers of antiquity, taking up in succession Egypt, Asia, Greece, and Italy, with notices of the various phases of the ancient Aphrodite cult, and coming down to the public beauty contests of Sicily and France, and the descriptive guslar verses of his own Servia. After showing the decline of woman's condition and influence through the dark ages in Europe, he follows her gradual emergence to her present high position and declares that the modern woman developed in France. An interesting feature is the study of the gradual change in the conception of beauty in accord with the growth of higher ideals, conceptions as radically different as the types exemplified in the "full-moon face" of the harem slave and the clear-cut features of the average American girl. Another section of more strictly ethnologic character contains an analysis of the physical constituents of female beauty as regarded by the various races and nationalities, with the means used to accomplish the desired result, thus bringing up the whole question of personal adornment—from jewels, paint, and false tresses in Europe, to blackened teeth, tattooed lips, and scarified cheeks in Asia and Africa.

The work is splendidly printed in Roman type on fine paper and is abundantly illustrated with a series of fine portraits from life, chiefly from collections in Leipzig and Vienna. A few are open to criticism for a suggestion of coarseness that is not in accord with American standards. It is complete in twenty numbers.

JAMES MOONEY.

In the Andamans and Nicobars. The Narrative of a Cruise in the Schooner "Terrapin," with Notices of the Islands, their Fauna, Ethnology, etc. By C. BODEN KLOSS. With maps and illustrations. London: John Murray, 1903. 8°, 373 pp.

This volume will be acceptable to American readers, naturalists and ethnologists, not only on its own merit, but because of its dedication to Dr William Louis Abbott, the distinguished Philadelphian, in whose fellowship Mr Kloss made the cruise. The specimens collected in natural history and ethnology are, thanks to Dr Abbott, now in the U. S. National Museum at Washington. The *Terrapin* (Dr Abbott, captain

and owner) is a Singapore-built teak schooner, made specially for exploration, 40 tons register and drawing $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In her these two ardent explorers left Singapore in October, 1900, called at Penang, coasted Tenasserim among the islands of the Mergui archipelago, crossed the Bay of Bengal to Barren island, and slowly journeyed among the Andamans and Nicobars, making collections and observations. Returning they touched at Acheen, northern Sumatra. In this review it is concerned specially with the ethnology. On Barren island they met the Aka-Balawa, a fading remnant of Negritos, and sailed for Port Blair, in South Andaman. From this point southward they stopped at favorable places, making collections and obtaining photographs. The people of this group, as is well known, are Negritos, scarcely 58 inches in stature. On January 21, 1901, the *Terrapin* anchored in Sawi bay, Kar Nicobar, less than a hundred miles from Little Andaman. But in this brief distance, people, houses, dress, customs, arts, all were changed. The Nicobarese have yellow-brown skin and straight hair, they are of medium stature (64 inches), are Malayan in type and culture, and look southward for their ethnic relationships. There are two types of these natives—the Shom Pen, supposed by Kloss to be the aborigines, and the coast people, who are supposed to have a small proportion of many varieties of mankind that have touched at their islands, grafted on the Malay stock. These are dying out. The author faithfully and minutely records his own observations and has gathered what is worth saving in the literature of the subject. Dampier's account of his romantic sojourn in the islands and miraculous escape in 1688 is reproduced in full.

The author and Dr Abbott passed in and out among the natives freely, setting traps, shooting specimens, and collecting ethnographic material, hence photographing was easy. The reader walks with the narrator everywhere, so that it is as good as a visit to have Mr Kloss tell the story. In the appendix will be found a table of mammals, by Mr Gerrit S. Miller, of the U. S. National Museum, and a list of birds from the latest publications. The volume is in excellent style and forms a much-needed handbook on the Andamans and Nicobars.

O. T. MASON.

Shell-heaps of Lower Fraser River, British Columbia. By HARLAN I. SMITH. (Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Volume IV.) New York: March, 1903. 4°.

This well-illustrated memoir, which is another of the publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, is a welcome and important addition